MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In view of the explanation given by the Chief Secretary, I withdraw my opposition. (*Laughter.*)

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,065 for meeting the expenditure on the Co-operative Enquiry Committee. The amount is required for meeting the claims for arrears of T. A. for the non-official members of the Committee as well as for the payment of T. A. and pay of the establishment of the Committee, and also for some items of contingent expenditure.

The demand was put to vote and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,600 under Demand XXVII—Miscellaneous Charges.

This amount is intended for payment, to the publisher, for Volume VII of the Travancore Regulations and Proclamations and the supplement to that volume. Honourable members are aware of the fact that the first six volumes of the Regulations and Proclamations were published some years back. Government felt the necessity of bringing out a subsequent volume to make the literature up-to-date. One of the two publishers of the first six volumes has agreed to publish the seventh volume and its supplement. Government have accepted his offer and he has now brought out the seventh volume and the supplement. The supplement contains all the amended Rules and Notifications under the Regulations included in the first six volumes since their publication. The series has accordingly been brought up-to-date. And, what is more, the publisher has added, at the end of the supplement, a very useful index to the whole set of seven volumes. I am sure my lawyer friends will recognise the usefulness of these books, and the value of the index, with the help of which, you can in a moment lay your finger on any point you want to get at.

Sir, the main condition under which the right of publishing the first six volumes was granted to the publishers was that Government would purchase 800 copies of each volume at an average price of Rs. 10 per copy. Of course, the number of pages in different volumes varies. In the first volume there are 1,031 pages; in the second, 1,496 pages; in the third 1,312 pages; in the fourth 1,420 pages; in the fifth, 1,114 pages and in the sixth 1,549 pages. That is really the biggest of the six volumes. The seventh volume contains 1,241 pages; and the supplement contains 635 pages.

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MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I ask whether copies of these books will be supplied to the members of the Legislature ? (*Laughter.*)

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not think so, Sir. The first six volumes were not supplied to the members. If they are to be supplied, Government will have to pay for about 120 sets more and the demand will have to be increased proportionately.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Do the Government realise that these books will be very useful for the members of the Legislature ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Certainly they will be very very useful, particularly to the lawyer members.

Sir, in view of the fact that the seventh volume and its supplement together contain about 1,870 pages, Government fixed a price of Rs. 12 per set of the seventh volume and its supplement together. And, under the agreement, Government have to purchase 800 sets of these volumes.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Why do the Government require 800 copies ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : For distribution to the various offices.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : What are those offices ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have a long list before me. I find that, out of the 802 copies of the first six volumes that were purchased, there are now only about 24 sets kept in the Records. The other copies were all distributed.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : What is the principle on which the distribution list has been prepared ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : All the Heads of Departments, Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, in fact, all important offices have been supplied with the books. These books are indispensable as reference books.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : What will be the probable cost of printing a volume, if it is done in the Government Press ? Did the Government consider that before fixing the price ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government did consider it. The Superintendent of the Government Press estimated the cost of stationery and printing for the first volume of 1031 pages at Rs. 3-12 as. As I have already said, the seventh volume and its supplement together contain 1,876 pages and the cost of stationery and printing will be proportionately more.

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[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Sir, the price of a publication cannot be fixed merely on the basis of the cost of the paper and the charge for printing it. I shall read out the orders passed on this matter by the then Dewan, the late Mr. Watts, when he decided the price of the first six volumes.

> "There is no comparison between the last edition—which was a mere compilation—and the new edition, which is a critical commentary and digest. In manner of presentation, 'display' and general get-up too, the new work far surpasses the old. The present editors and publishers have set a standard. And I quite agree with the Chief Secretary that the sale price of such a work cannot be judged solely or even primarily by the cost of mechanical production—paper, setting-up, printing and binding. Value is determined not in the Press alone but also—often mainly—in the author's sanctum and the Editorial room. I do not think a volume like the one before me would be priced in England under 30 shillings. On the whole, I think Rs. 10 is a fair price."

Sir, that explains the basis on which the price was fixed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I ask whether the extract just now read out may be taken, more or less, as a certificate given by the then Dewan to the publisher?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is a matter of opinion.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is the order passed by the then Dewan. I read it out from the file.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): The cost per volume would be only Rs. 3-12 as. Therefore—

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is for the first volume which contains only 1,031 pages or so.

MR CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): What would be the average cost per volume, and the average profit, made by the publisher per volume?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That can be calculated.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): There is the cost of binding also. The sum of Rs. 3-12 as. represents only the cost of stationery and printing.

MR. PACODE A NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is the publisher a trained lawyer?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The two publishers who published the first six volumes were not trained lawyers. Still every one will agree that those volumes are very useful publications, especially to lawyers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): To enable us to judge the worth of the publications, is it not necessary that we are supplied with copies of the books? Now we have to rely on what the Chief Secretary says. We would be in a better position if a copy is sent to each one of us.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the member think that he will be in a better position to discuss the question if he was supplied with a copy?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Certainly, I would have been in a much better position. Anyhow, I wish to get a better idea of the justification for purchasing 800 copies.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As I said, Sir, I have got a list showing the distribution of the 800 copies of the first six volumes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Was there any agreement by Government with the authors that 800 copies will be purchased?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Certainly, there is an agreement. Government have agreed to purchase 800 copies and they have also agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 12 per set of Volume VII and Supplement.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): It is an agreement independent of the Legislature and I wish to know what justification there is for purchasing these 800 copies.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government followed the practice in the past. They agreed to the terms which are exactly the same as those stipulated for the first six volumes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether last time the Government did not come to this House and say that they had already entered into an agreement and that the money should be voted? Was it not the position then also or did they take the opinion of the House before they entered into the agreement?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the amount was paid out of the budget grant. The budget was discussed by this House and passed. Government therefore took it that this House would certainly grant the money for the purchase of the seventh volume also because the conditions were the same in both cases.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I take it that the member does not put forward as an argument or reason the fact that they have already entered into an agreement? May I take it that he expects the members of this House to consider this matter thoroughly independent of the fact that Government have entered into an agreement?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The House can decide this question on its merits. I have only answered a question from the Chair whether Government have not entered into an agreement to purchase 800 copies.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I have a better idea of the necessity for these 800 copies?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I said I have got a list showing the distribution.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The list may be read.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I cannot permit the Chief Secretary to read the whole list.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : It may be read like this—all the Police Inspectors, all the Sub-Registrars.

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

Palace.
Dewan.
Private Secretary to the Dewan.
Agent to the Governor-General.
Assistant Agents.
Chief Secretary.
Secretaries to Government.
Assistant Secretaries.
Head Translator.
All Sections of the Secretariat.
Council Library
Press Room.
English Records.
Cochin State.
Dewan of Pudukotta.
Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
Collector of Malabar.
Advocate-General, Madras.
High Court.
District Courts.
Second Judges' Courts.
Munsiff's Courts.
Village Panchayat Courts.
District Magistrate's Courts.
Division First Class Magistrate's Courts.
First Class Magistrate, Peermade.
Munsiff-Magistrates.
Second Class Magistrates.
Bench Magistrates' Courts.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : It may not be more than a hundred.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the member want me to read the whole list ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The whole list cannot be read out because it will not be furthering the discussion and it will be absolutely of no profit to the House. The time of the House is valuable.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion. It is true that the seventh volume of the Regulations and Proclamations must be published. An agreement has been executed behind us, over us and above us, without consulting us and an independent and irresponsible transaction took place between the Government and a private

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party, and now in order to rectify that mistake and ratify that transaction, the Government approaching this House is quite an extraordinary and queer procedure. Further, from the names of the few persons or bodies that were just now read out by the Chief Secretary—I mean those persons who have been benefited by the presents as a result of the purchase of these law books I find names of gentlemen like the Dewan of Pudukotta and some others. I cannot understand the rhyme or reason why, at the cost of the State exchequer, law books must be purchased and as complimentary things they must be presented to outsiders. If the Dewans of other States require our Regulations and Proclamations, their Governments or they themselves out of their own pocket money could very well purchase them.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : We get theirs in exchange, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Chief Secretary has said that the Travancore Government get such books in exchange from other States and I wish that Mr. S. J. Nair will not press that point because the proceedings of this House will be read outside and it would not be taken as a compliment that this House should take this view.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : From the names of the persons which have been read out, I find there are names of persons who are not in a position to exchange anything so far as their State and this State are concerned. There are private individuals. There are individuals who have no *locus standi* in any State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : All that is not necessary, Mr. S. J. Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : It may be unnecessary. What I wish to submit is that this demand is quite unnecessary.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member whether the Tahsildar or the Munsiff in Nedumangad is supplied with a copy of the Regulations and Proclamations?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Let them take care of themselves. It is not our business to supply them with copies of Regulations and Proclamations. We are just now concerned otherwise. Our business is to see whether this amount should be granted or not under the existing circumstances. What I submit is this. There are lawyer members and there are non-lawyer members in this House; and when bills and regulations come up for discussion in this House, the copies of the new edition of the Regulations and Proclamations are indispensable, and I am sorry that the Government have not seen their way to supply copies of these Regulations and Proclamations to us the members of the Legislature for reference and study. At the same time they go on distributing these books to sundry persons outside the State after purchasing them from private agencies at the expense of the people of the State. So, in the face of the statement that has been made by the Chief Secretary, in the face of a portion of the list that has been read out by him for our information, for the reason that no copy is supplied to the members of the Legislature and also for the valid and all-important and additional reason that the agreement has been entered into by the Government and a private party, independent of the House, I oppose the motion.

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) Sir, I wish to add a few words. I was listening to the learned official member to ascertain how Government decided to offer Rs. 12 for this volume. In answer to a question put by me, the learned member read out to us an order passed by the late Dewan Mr. Watts, and pointed out how the Government happened to offer this disproportionately high price for the seventh volume. There was a reason for passing that order. If only some person who was responsible for fixing the price for this book had looked into Volumes I to VI, he could have found what made Mr. Watts pass that order. By way of illustration, I may say that, even though the first volume covers only one thousand and odd pages, it contains an important Regulation, the Criminal Procedure Code. That is one of the oldest Regulations in force and we have got a large number of decisions bearing thereon and those decisions have all been referred to in that volume. Wherever they have been dissented from or overruled, such facts have been noted and small comments of the authors themselves have been offered. The same is the case with Volumes. II to VI. The sixth volume contains the Civil Procedure Code. All the decisions bearing thereon are referred to and commented upon there. Therefore there is great justification in what Mr. Watts has said.

Now, let us look at Vol. VII. Who has got property in the matter contained in this volume? The Government. We have passed a few Regulations during 1108 and 1109. The whole volume is nothing but a reprint of these.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Has the Government got a right of property in laws?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In order that it may be an authentic publication, Government sanction is necessary. If Government would not permit any other to print these Regulations, they themselves could print them. Do we require the services of a private person to get all the Regulations passed by us printed when as a matter of fact they are all being printed in the Government Press regularly and obtained for sale; when all these Regulations are available for sale in the Government Press, what we have to do is to spend about 5 chs. for stitching the loose copies and an additional two chs. for neatly binding them. Where is the labour, where is the work that has been done on these legislative enactments which, on the basis of the calculation made by the learned official member, would compel Government to pay an additional sum of Rs. 6. All that are contained in Volume VII are Government notifications, the text of the few Regulations passed by this House, and probably the speeches of some Honourable members. No special knowledge or skill is necessary for doing this work. Still Government say that they have agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 12 a copy. If the Government had not bargained for the purchase of these books at this exorbitant rate I am quite sure the public at least would not have been put to the painful necessity of paying such a heavy price for this volume. Government are, as it were, the advertisers of the gentleman, and when I was listening to the very

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able and lucid speech delivered by the Honourable member, I thought the author of this volume has got the best representative for the sale of his books. I am quite sure, Sir, I am not in any position to say why Government agreed to pay Rs. 12 for a copy of the seventh volume. If somebody had only looked into the volume and studied it critically before fixing the price it would have been discovered that Mr. Watts's order would not apply. Where is the editor's and commentator's work here ? Is there any work here except that of the printer ? The Government are doing the public a disservice in two respects, one by asking us to vote for this grant and the other by compelling those who want to go in for this volume to pay a heavy price, I would therefore oppose the demand.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I inform the member that even the ordinary commission rates allowed by publishers are not taken advantage of by the Government ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : That is also another thing. Government do not look at these transactions from a commercial point of view. When Government go in for the purchase of books from private individuals they must bargain just in the same way we ourselves would do. I can quite understand the decision of Government in regard to Volumes I to VI but not their decision in regard to Volume VII. The first six volumes require labour, expert skill. I concede that; but that is not the case with Volume VII. It does not require much labour and Government ought not to have decided to offer this amount.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether Government possess any copyright or royalty in these volumes ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I have never attempted to ascertain that matter, because my thoughts did not travel in that light. All that I say is that printed copies of Regulations passed by the Legislature are available in the Government Press. What one has to do is to get at them and reprint them in the shape of a book and then sell. A lot of money could have been saved. Of course the get-up of the seventh volume is neat. But when we go to the question of the price—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is the purchase of this volume a term in the original contract ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : As I understood this was a new agreement entered into by Government. What I learnt from the official member was this. The Government have entered into an agreement that they will purchase the books at the value fixed by Government. At the time when the agreement for Volumes I to VI was entered into, purchase of Volume VII and its supplement was not in contemplation. The present purchase is under a new agreement which must have been entered into during the course of printing. Therefore it is, I suggest, can a person, bargain for the purchase of an article without having a look at it or knowing previously what it is. They must have looked into the book and ascertained what its special features are.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know from the member whether the agreement preceded or succeeded the publication of the book ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : It is said that the agreement was before the publication of the book. That is a very unwise step. After entering into all these entanglements and difficulties, Government come forward and say that we must vote for a sum of Rs. 9,600. Sir, I oppose this demand.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the agreement for the purchase has been arrived at as a sort of patronage to the publisher ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I disallow that question.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnatur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I oppose the motion. In the first place, it seems to me that it is not necessary for Government to purchase 800 copies for its use. All Government officers do not have to refer to these volumes. In the Judicial Department, I think about 150 copies may be required and three or four other major departments may require an equal number, altogether so that, on the whole, Government may not require more than 350 copies. No doubt Government can distribute any number of copies, if so inclined; but Government money should not be wasted in that way.

Secondly, I submit that the price charged is too heavy. Taking into consideration the number of pages these two Volumes contain, about 1200, the printing and its get-up would not cost more than about Rs. 5 at the most. If so, the publisher in the present instance makes a profit of Rs. 7 per volume which means Rs. 5,600 profit upon the whole concern. This is an exorbitant profit for a compiler. At this time of economic depression, certainly Government cannot afford to throw away money for the mere purpose of patronage. That is mere waste of money and criminal waste at a time when we are suffering from acute depression.

Thirdly, this work of pure compilation ought to have been undertaken by the Government Press, in which case Government would not have had to meet such heavy extra charges. On these three grounds, I oppose the motion. The Government in my opinion ought not to have entered into such a contract with the publisher without consulting this House.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to say a word on this motion. I agree with all that has been said by members who opposed this demand. Further, the question of purchase by Government and then distribution to the several departments might have been avoided. I do not see why Government should interfere with the purchase of necessary books by the several departments concerned. I cannot understand why Government themselves should purchase a large number of copies and distribute them. There are the usual grants for

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'purchase of books' and the departments concerned make the necessary purchases. Because Government want to go out of their way in this particular case, it can be considered only a matter of patronage. I must condemn such acts of patronage. The Government have to think of the situation in which they and the people are placed. Why throw away a large sum of money? Every man is expected to know the statutes of the land. In a court of law, one cannot say "I am ignorant of the provisions of the law because I am not able to pay Rs. 12 for a volume". No Magistrate or court of law will listen to that plea. My submission is, the statutes ought to be made as cheap as possible. Government should get the Regulations printed in the Government Press, if possible, and have them sold cheap. If they are not in a position to do so, my next question is, "did they ever consult other publishers. Or, did they try to see if these books can be published at less cost." Nothing has been done by Government in that direction, All this is purely a matter of patronage.

Then about actual requirements, I must say that 800 copies are not at all necessary. It would have been a wise course to leave the matter to the departments concerned. Again, there is one other important matter that I wish to refer to. The Government entered into contract with the publisher without consulting this House (A voice! *hear, hear*). Now they come forward and say "we have entered into such and such an agreement". That, Government ought to cease to do. If they want this grant to be passed by this House, what they should have done is this. They ought to come to us and ask us. We want the Regulations of the land to be published, and we want so many copies of them. May the business be given on contract? No such thing was done. At the time when the agreement was entered into the Government never took us into their confidence. Now the Government come forward and say "we have already entered into an agreement and this House must sanction the grant". I hope, all the non-official members will be one in opposing this particular demand.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : With regard to the number of copies for distribution to Government offices, I wish to add a few words. The several departments of Government have their own departmental Manuals, Rules, Circulars, etc., to refer to when necessity is felt. I would ask therefore, for instance, what use, the Conservator of Forests would find in going through the Nair Regulation, or the Chief Engineer mastering the details of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation-

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, may I say a word in reply to that ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : It is no personal reference. Probably the head of the Forest Department may find certain Regulations useful to his department. Similarly the Chief Engineer may find certain other Regulations absolutely necessary for his department and so on and so forth. When such is the case, all Regulations pertaining to particular departments must be stitched up together and sent to

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[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai]

that department instead of the present method. Take the case of the Tahsildar for instance. I am sure, all volumes of Regulations and Proclamations and all statutes contained therein are of very little use to him. Especially when there are several departmental circulars and orders on the subject, the usefulness of Regulations and Proclamations in respect of every department is very limited. Therefore, on a careful scrutiny of the list read out by the Chief Secretary, it will be found, as ably contended by my friends here, that the number of copies could be considerably cut down. Also, why should Government think of the feasibility of supplying the various departments at their cost? The departments concerned could themselves purchase copies of such Regulations as are found necessary.

Secondly, as pointed out by Mr. S. Krishna Pillai, it should be borne in mind that the Government who have the interests of the country at heart should think twice before they spend public money. The latest volume, it is said, comprises only very recent Regulations passed by the Legislature and as such the publisher would not have been put to the necessity of searching for references. His labour is minimised to a great degree. All that was required of him was only to collect the publications from the Government Press. Therefore, the principle that must have weighed with the previous Dewan in fixing the price of previous publications should not be relied upon now when the Government propose to fix the price of the new volume. If at all the Government have entered into a contract with the party, the latter could be allowed to go to a court of law, for, I am sure, the Government could set up good defences under the circumstances evidenced already.

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): I also oppose the demand in question on a different aspect. The first volume contains about 1,000 odd pages ; the same series, sixth volume contains over 1,500 odd pages. But the price for Volume I and Volume VI is the same. On that basis, even though the present volume is said to contain over 1,800 pages, my submission is, the price must be equal and not different. The price should be fixed at 10 rupees. because the new volume contains more pages, its price must not be increased, and hence it cannot be accepted as reasonable.

Secondly, the Government Press could have published it just like they publish the T. S. R. and other departmental books. Thirdly, the number of copies that is required is too high. For these three reasons, I oppose the demand.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the demand. I agree with the observations of Messrs. S. Krishna Pillai and Thanu Pillai. Government do not appear to have gone carefully into the question of the price of the volume. But there is the solid fact that the Government have already entered into an

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agreement with the publisher and they are bound in law to purchase it at the price agreed upon.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Government have not the power to cancel it?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question need not be answered.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Government are bound in law to purchase the number of copies that they have agreed to purchase. There is a legally enforceable contract.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the contract entered into by the Government before the matter was brought to the notice of this House and sanction obtained is irregular?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question is disallowed. It is a matter of opinion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has the member gone through the agreement?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I have not. It is immaterial.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the suggestion of the member that any paper which is called an agreement entered into by any party can be acted upon by a court of law?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question is disallowed.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): We are now proceeding upon the basis that there is a subsisting contract between the Government and the publisher. Suppose the House turns down this proposal and in consequence the Government do not purchase the books. Evidently the other party will go into court and obtain a decree for damages.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): In that case, who will be responsible?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): We are not concerned with the person who is responsible. Government are bound in law to purchase them. Even if they do not get the books, they will have to pay the price. The publisher will get a decree to that effect and recover the price. Under the circumstances, I think it will be graceful on the part of this House to accept the demand.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will that argument stand in support of every action of Government?

DEPUTY PRESIDEHT: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is not the agreement entered into by Government dependent upon the condition that funds should be voted by this House?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT I disallow the question. The matter is obvious.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I agree with the observations of Messrs. S. Krishna Pillai and Thanu Pillai. But we are confronted with this unfortunate situation and there is no escape from the legal consequences of the contract already entered into. Sir, I support the motion.

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Having regard to the turn that the debate has taken, I wish to make a few observations on the merit of the book. It has been said that the book is a pure mechanical production, in that it is but a reprint of certain Regulations and Rules. I wish to say that it is not really so. It contains not only the Regulations and Rules printed in neat and attractive form but also extracts of relevant portions of the literature bearing on each, such as the Legislative Council Proceedings so that, if any member of this House or any other person, say, a Judge of the High Court or a lawyer, wants to trace the origin and bearing of each line he can readily see it. In short it is given in its legislative setting.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the portions bearing on the Regulations—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additonal Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not yield place to the question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether, even before hearing a question, a Member could refuse to give an answer ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is a hypothetical question.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : It is not a hypothetical question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is my view that it is a hypothetical question and it prevails.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I wish to know whether a member is not entitled to put a question to another member at any stage of the discussion in the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If the question is relevant, it will be allowed ; if it is irrelevant, it will be disallowed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In the face of the law I ask whether it is not right for a member and especially a Government member—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am sorry I am obliged to give rulings on points which do not facilitate discussion. The Government member may choose to answer a question or not. If he refuses to answer, an inference may be drawn against the proposition which he contends for. The Chair cannot compel an official member to give a particular answer.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Another point of order, whether the Government Member, before a question is really put, can refuse to answer ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Such a point has not arisen now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In my own instance, before I put the question he refused to answer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He has not done so. How can he ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Then shall I put the question now ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If the Law Member is in possession of the House and if you put the question and if I allow it, it can be answered.

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am in possession of the House. It is for me either to yield or not to yield to questions.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. S. J. Nair wants to put a question. No doubt, questioning has been so frequently going on. The official member will be given time to finish his speech. If Mr. S. J Nair wants to put a question, he may do so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the Government Press is in a position to print neatly and beautifully as it is done in the present case.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not propose to answer that question.

I was making the observation that each law is given in the book in its legislative setting over and above that the relevant rules which date from ancient days are all printed in the book in a neat and attractive form so that any member who wants to see the rules under any Regulation can see them at once. Moreover the decisions of the courts bearing on the various Regulations are collected and digested and printed, and it will be seen that those decisions themselves cover about 400 pages of this book. Over and above that, there is a very valuable index to this book which is printed separately so that any person who wants to find out any reference can do so very quickly. Now I do not want to expatiate much on this point. The Leader of the Liberal Party has written a foreword to this book. If I am permitted to read——

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member whether he wrote it in the capacity of the Leader of the Liberal Party of this House ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I allow Mr. Parameswaran Pillai to read that.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) :

"This is the Seventh Volume in the well-known Series styled "The Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore" started originally by Messrs. R. Ramalinga Iyer and N Krishnaswami Iyer and continued by the former. As originally projected, the series was to close with the issue of the Sixth Volume as may be gathered from the Preface to it. But the perennial activity of the Legislature in Travancore has been such as to compel the learned publisher to return to the series and to perpetuate it in order to keep abreast of the Legislative progress. The present Volume opens with a Royal Proclamation dated 1-9 1105 and contains in chronolegical order the legislative output down to the close of 1109. In addition, the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation as amended by Regulation XII of 1108, the Rules and Notifications thereunder, the Case Law on various Statutes since the close of the Sixth Volume, the Case Law applying to Malabar Brahmins before the enactment of the Travancore Malayala Brahmin Regulation of 1106, the Statutes on which the Case Law bears, Index of Cases, Rules under Regulation VIII of 1100 and under other Regulations and the Rules referred to in Case Law, High Court Circulars, etc., and Government Rules and Notifications are reproduced by way of Appendices A to G.

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[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The value and usefulness of this serial publication can hardly be exaggerated. But for such a publication, Judicial Officers and Legal Practitioners will have to keep on rummaging the pages of the Government Gazette and would never feel confident that they are on sure ground."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Lenghty extracts cannot be read?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I am finishing.

"The risk of unexpected explosions on account of something lurking in the straggling mass of information scattered about in official publications would always be present to their mind. Therefore, those concerned in the administration of law would welcome the Series as a real boon not only supplying the requisite information but also affording a sense of security by the thoroughness of the topics dealt with eliminating the chances of pitfalls. Each Regulation is published in its legislative setting made up of the Objects and Reasons, the discussions and in the Select Committees and the Legislative bodies. Thus an accurate perspective of the enactments is afforded to Lawyers and Legislators. Rules and Notifications forming as it were the light craft aiding in the operations of the Regulations are all set out in close succession to the Regulations. The Judicial pronouncements on the provisions of the Statutes are exhaustively noted under the respective provisions, not in the words of the publisher but in the words of the learned Judges themselves, On the whole, one cannot conceive of anything further to satisfy the demands of those who study or apply the law. While on the Bench and at the Bar I have found the Series quite useful and reliable. The patient industry and scrupulous care brought to bear on the work are remarkable."

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum – Rural*): May I know how many pages it covers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vahil*):

"The Seventh Volume, I am glad to say, maintains the same level of usefulness and excellence as the previous ones. One distinguishing feature of this volume is that it would be accompanied by a Supplement containing the remaining Rules and Notifications under the existing Regulations. If the matter intended for the Supplement is incorporated with the main Volume, it would hardly be handy on account of the bulk. The Sixth Volume, for example, suffers from such a drawback to some extent. If too bulky and unwiedy the Volumes would get damaged too soon on account of constant use. The idea of publishing a separate Supplement is a happy one.

"In conclusion, I congratulate my friend Mr. Ramalinga Iyer for the praiseworthy service he has rendered to those interested in law and to the public generally by the publication under consideration, and hope that he would continue to add other Volumes to the Series on the same model as future Regulations come into existence

(Sd) P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI,
Retired High Court Judge,
High Court Vakil,
Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Probably I was wrong in referring to Mr. Narayana Pillai as the leader of the party although in real fact he is. He has subscribed the foreword also as Member of the Sri Mulam Assembly.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the portion fixing the price of the book?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Nothing about the price is mentioned in the foreword.

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I remember that certain observations were made by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai. I think that the Tahsildars and other Heads of Departments can have nothing to do with this book. I may mention therefore that about 300 pages of this volume contains Legislative Reforms Regulation and Rules and I trust and believe that members of this House, the Tahsildars and even the Conservator would require the same for frequent reference.

There is yet another thing. I find that a considerable portion of the volume is taken up with the amended Jenmi-kudiyan Regulation, rules thereunder and also judicial rulings. Extracts from Legislative Council Proceedings are also given.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMSVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Just now the Jenmikaram—

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, when one member puts a question, should not the other member sit?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Law Member might not have seen you rising.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I put the question standing up.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I must point out that more courtesy is due to the House than Mr. S. J. Nair is prepared to give.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): As a word of explanation, Sir, I have been courteous, and I am sorry that such an expression came from the President.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will the member withdraw that statement?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I withdraw. (*Laughter.*)

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I was dealing with the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation; the rules thereunder and the case-law thereon are contained in this volume. I was proceeding to say that, while we are now going on with the Jenmi Karam Settlement, probably every body in the country, persons who are doing Jenmi Karam Settlement work, persons who hold lands and persons who deal in land, all these may require this book for reference. It may be necessary to supply such a volume to as many offices as possible. It should go into as many hands as possible so that it may be used by as many people as possible. Although I am not competent to speak about the number of copies of this volume that may be required by Government, I may say that a very large number will be required having regard particularly to what I stated just now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he has anything to say with the regard to the price of this volume?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say about the price or the cost of the make-up of the book. But I will say this that the gentleman who produced this book

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[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

deserves commendation even pecuniary reward and that even if we look at the question as one of reward or remuneration, it is a richly deserved case.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether this motion of a supplementary grant was brought to this House so that it may be utilised as a sort of a pecuniary help to be rendered to the publisher as has been suggested by the Law Member just now ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question is disallowed.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എതിർക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ തുക അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ള്ളതിലേക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പ്രതിപാദിച്ച കാരണങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടെണ്ണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. അതിൽ ഒന്ന് ഇവിടത്തെ ഒരു പാർട്ടിയുടെ ലീഡർ ഈ ബുക്കിന് ഒരു മുഖവുര എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ ഈ സഭ സന്മാർഗ്ഗികമായി കടപ്പെട്ടതാണോ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ആദ്യമായി നോക്കേണ്ടത്. പ്രസ്തുതലീഡർതന്നെ ഈ വിധം ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിന് ഉദ്ഘാതനാണെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും അയാളുടെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നു കരുതാനേ നിർവാഹമുള്ളൂ. തന്നിമിത്തം ഈ കാരണം ദുർബലമാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai did not say that. He only said that it is the opinion of an important person. That is all.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : രണ്ടാമത്തെ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു കരാറിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികമായി ഈ കരാറിനെ നിറവേറ്റാൻ ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു മുമതലയുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാംഗങ്ങളെന്നും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥാംഗങ്ങളെന്നും രണ്ടു ഭാഗക്കാർക്കുള്ള മുമതലകൾ പരസ്പരം ബഹുമാനിക്കാൻ ഉഭയകക്ഷികളും കടമപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി പല സംഗതികളും തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടും അതധികരിക്കുന്ന പ്രാധാന്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു കല്പിക്കാതെയാണിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കരാറിനെബഹുമാനിക്കാൻ ഈ സഭയിലെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികമായ മുമതല ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഉദാഹരണമായി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, സാലറികട്ട് ഈസഭ ഒരു വലിയ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. അതിന്മേൽ യാതൊരു നടപ

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ടിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിയതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നില്ല; ഇതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥാഭിപ്രായത്തിനു അതർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രാധാന്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു കല്പിക്കുകയും പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നാണു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is no question before the House as to the respective merits of indivudual opinion and so forth. So that, the point need not be elaborated you may proceed.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കരാറു നിറവേറ്റണ്ട ചുമതല അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ മെമ്പർമാർക്കില്ലെന്നു കാണിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി പറയുകയാണു്

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may proceed with the argument

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അൻപതു ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയം അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഒരു വലിയ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി പാസാക്കിയപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പന്ത്രണ്ടുശതമാനം, അതായതു ക്ഷീ മാത്രം ആണ്കുറച്ചതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഇപ്രകാരം അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥാംഗങ്ങളുടെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായത്തെ അവഗണിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കരാറിനേയും അവഗണിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ തുകയുടെ (ക്ഷീ) കാൽ ഈ സഭ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ മതിയല്ലോ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not apply (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I thought I need but be a silent listener to the discussion upon this demand; but since my name has been introduced during the course of the debate, I think, I have to add a few words of my own to the volume of discussion which has already swollen so much. As to the necessity of such a publication, I do not know whether any serious objection can be raised. I myself had on one occasion interpollated in the previous Legislative Council in regard to the proceedings of a Magistrate who, without noticing the latest amendment to the Revenue Recovery Regulation, decided a case which had to be subsequently revised by the High Court, the Magistrate explaining that he was not aware of the latest amendment to the Statute. Then————

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Was he excused and is it the member's suggestion that he might have been excused ?

MR. P. K. NARAYAA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I brought up the matter before the House and the then President of the House, Mr. Watts, as I recollect, promised that he would see that all the

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[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

Regulations and Proclamations were supplied to all the courts in the State in their up-to-date setting. In pursuance of that promise by the then Dewan President, I understand, the Government have been in the habit of supplying volumes of the Regulations and Proclamations brought out by Mr. Ramalingom Iyer and Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer.

After the close of the sixth volume of the Regulations and Proclamations in this series, various amendments were made to the Statutes and various Statutes have been brought into existence, so much so the need was felt to continue the series resulting in the appearance of the seventh volume in the series. This series, as pointed out by my friend Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, set forth the original Regulations and the amended Regulations in the Legislative settings in the first instance followed by the Judicial pronouncements forming the outgrowth upon them. The usefulness of such a publication, as I said in the foreward to the seventh volume, cannot be gainsaid. It was questioned here whether it is not open to the Government Press or some other agent deputed by the Government to produce or publish a volume of this description. They may reproduce the Regulations and Proclamations. They may also probably extract some portions of the Legislative Council Proceedings, but to collate all the Rules, to set them out in such a way as to make them available for immediate use with commentaries on these Regulations much patience, intelligence and industry are required. It requires further a keen sense of choice and discrimination.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know which is the Regulation for which commentary, setting and decisions have been collaborated. Is it the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes, that is one. Then the rules under the Civil Procedure Code. There are rulings under other Statutes also. All decisions after the close of the sixth volume are incorporated in this volume.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does it contain the commentaries and decisions under all the Regulations?

MR. P K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes, all the Rulings and Regulations since 1105.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have we not got the Digest?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): We may have.

MR. PUTHUPLLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then, why should we pay for the Digest?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzh I*): You need not purchase the Digest. Government need not supply any Digest of cases to the Judicial Officers.

So I am saying especially in the mofussil parts where they have not got Law Libraries as we have got in Trivandrum, where reference to legal literature and periodicals is not feasible a publication of this kind would prove useful.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI *(Trivandrum—Rural)* May I know from the member whether Government agreed with this publisher that the publisher should also publish all case-law bearing on all the Statutes since the publication of the sixth volume?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI *(Ambalapuzha I)*: Should I answer that question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member has not said anything about that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI *(Ambalapuzha I)*: As to the contract between the publisher and the Government, I may let my friend know that I know nothing. I am only speaking about the merits of the particular publication, and the need for its supply to the Judicial Officers in tha State. Then it is asked whether it is worth the price fixed by Government and demanded by the publisher. This publication is as large as, say, Leake's Work on Contract which is worth Rs. 41 as my friend Mr. Abraham says. Judged by the volume, the price therefore is not immoderate.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI *(Pattanamtitta)*: Is it not as big as the Almanac of the Travancore Government?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI *(Ambalapuzha I)*: I think it is bigger than the Almanac.

Then for so much industry and so much careful work, whether the publisher should not be entitled to some remuneration is a very legitimate question. The outlay of money for the publication, the interest thereon and his labour in connection with it—when all these are taken into account, to say that it is not worth so much does not appeal to me. For these reasons and also because Government have entered into the agreement, which it is difficult to view as one entered into maliciously to defeat the tax-payer, I support the demand.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE *(Tiruvalla I)*: ഈ സഭ മുൻപാകെ വാ ദവിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാനും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പ റഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥന അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നുള്ള ഭാ ഗത്തോട് എനിക്കു യോജിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ പുസ്തകം അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കാൻ ഇടയായതു ഗവണ്മെൻറും പ്രസാധകനു മായിട്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കരാറിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണെന്നു ഇവിടെ പറ ഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു കരാർചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പല കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. മുൻപ് ഈ പ്രസാധകൻതന്നെ പ്ര സിദ്ധീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പുസ്തകമാ ണിതു്. അതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു കരാർചെയ്യാൻ ഗവ ണ്മെൻറു മുമതലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കാം. ഇതു ഒരാളിനെസഹായിക്കാൻ വേ ണ്ടിമാത്രം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരേർപ്പാടാണു് എന്നു തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കാൻ പാടി

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[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ല്ല. പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസികളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്ന ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ പലപ്പോഴും പലരും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു നയവുമാണ്. ഈ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നുമുതൽ അറുവതു വാല്യങ്ങളും സഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ അതു വിലക്കുവാങ്ങി വായിച്ചുനോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിയമസംബന്ധമായ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും നല്ല ഒരു പുസ്തകമായിട്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. എനിക്കു ഈ പുസ്തകംമുഖേന പല അറിവും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പിന്നെ പുസ്തകത്തിൻറെവില ക്രൂടിപ്പോയി എന്നുള്ളതാണു് മറെറാരുതടസ്സം. പുസ്തകം രചിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന സമയം, അതിലേക്കുള്ള മാനസീകഅദ്ധ്വാനം തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള പലസംഗതികളെ നോക്കിവേണം പുസ്തകത്തിൻറെ വില നിണ്ണയിക്കാൻ. അതൊക്കെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ വില ക്രൂടുതൽ അല്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും തന്നെ പറയുകയും ചെയ്തു. പ്രസാധകനുമായിട്ടു കരാറുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറാണു്. നിസ്സാരകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ വ്യവസ്ഥയെ അവഗണിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഈ സഭയുടെ അന്തസ്സിനു യോജിച്ചതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുഞാൻ ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതിനാണു ഞാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതു്. ഇതുവരെനടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന ഇതു വളരെ ഉപകാരമുള്ള ഒരുപ്രസിദ്ധീകരണമാണെന്നു സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിൻറെ വില പ്രതികം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വിറ്റുവാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുടമ്പടി ചെയ്യാനുള്ള കാരണമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതുയും സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമോ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളുടെ പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തിനായി കുറെ അധികം പണംകൊടുക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു അപരിഷ്കൃതവും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിനുള്ള ആളോ സ്ഥലമോ ഇല്ലാതെയുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തല്ലാതെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർപോലെ ഓരോ ആളുകളും മത്സരിച്ചു മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇന്നു ജോലികൊടുക്കാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിലധികം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടു്. അവമിക്കവാറും ജോലിഇല്ലാതെ പട്ടിണികിടക്കയും നശിക്കയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു രഹസ്യമായി ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഉടമ്പടിചെയ്തതു് ഒരിക്കലും ന്യാ

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യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇപ്രൈവറേജൻസികളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രൈവറായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉടമ്പടികളെ ഒരിക്കലും അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യംഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതോന്നി അതു് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ കുറഞ്ഞ പ്രതിഫലത്തിന്മേൽ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പല സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും മുന്നോട്ടുവരികയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭംകിട്ടത്തക്ക നിലയിലും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു.

ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ വ്യ ൦ ൦ പ്രതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുത്തോളം പ്രതികൾ കുറഞ്ഞനിരക്കിൽ തരണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അതുപോലെ കൊടുക്കാൻ തയാറുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടു്. വക്കീലന്മാരും പെൻഷൻപറ്റിയ ജഡ്ജിമാരും വിശ്രമവേളയിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കാൻ സന്നദ്ധരായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ളവരെ സഹായിക്കാതെ മറുവിധത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തുപോയതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ തുക വോട്ടുചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഒരു യുക്തിവാദം പറയാം. എന്നാൽ ആ ഒരു കാരണംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇതു വോട്ടുചെയ്യരുതെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതനുവദിച്ചാൽ ഉടമ്പടിചെയ്യുകഴിഞ്ഞുപോയി, അതുകൊണ്ടു് മേലും ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു് പണം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു പറയും. ഈ സഭയോടു ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കരാറുചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സഭയുടെ പ്രതിഷേധം കാണിക്കാൻ ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. കൂടുതൽ യുക്തിവാദം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് നിയമസഭയുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എതിർക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, my task has been lightened considerably by the able speeches made by my friend the Law Member and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. As you would have observed from the speeches of these gentlemen the book that has now been published is not a mere compilation, a collection of Regulations stitched together as one member put it. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has himself stated so in his Foreword to the book and has explained the point in detail in his speech. I can assure my friend

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[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Mr. S. Krishna Pillai that Government looked into both the volumes before they fixed the price. Probably Mr. Krishna Pillai has not had a chance to look into the copies, and that is the reason why he has said that it is only a mere collection of Regulations stitched together. Government examined the books before the price was fixed; and as I mentioned in my opening speech, the cost of the publication, (printing, stationery etc.) was considered. The cost was estimated to be Rs. 3/12 per copy of Volume 1 of the series. Considering the number of pages alone, the cost of paper and printing a copy of these two volumes would amount to about Rs. 7.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Has there been any change in the price of paper and cost of labour since the first volume was published?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I don't think that any small change in the price of paper will make much difference.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): By whom was the calculation made?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The calculation was made by the Superintendent of the Government Press.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): When was the calculation made and what was the price of paper then and what is it now?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There may be some little difference in the price of paper. But still the cost of these two volumes, the actual cost of stationery and printing, would amount to about Rs. 7. The amount of labour put into the preparation of these volumes was explained by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. Government wanted the publisher to bring out the volumes exactly on the lines of the previous volumes. In addition, the present volumes contain several pages of index. It was suggested by some members that the Government Press could have printed these volumes. If they had been mere compilations, the work could have been entrusted to the Government Press. There must be somebody to edit the book and bring it out in this form. Government are now attempting to bring out a revised edition of the Land Revenue Manual. An officer and a fairly large staff are working at it and Government want to have it finished within one year. I doubt if it will be ready within a year; and when it is finished the cost of the establishment, stationery, and printing may be considerably more than what Government may have had to pay if the work were entrusted to a private agency. If the Government had prepared and published Volume VII and the Supplement of Regulations and Proclamations departmentally, the cost of the establishment and of the paper and printing would have been more than Rs. 9,600, the amount to be paid to the present publisher. As regards the distribution of copies of the first six volumes, I may say that the Secretariat was given about 60 copies, the Judicial Department about 250 copies—

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): How were the 60 copies distributed in the Secretariat?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) To the Dewan, the Chief Secretary, the Secretaries, the Assistant Secretaries and to the various Sections. Each of the above officers was given two copies, and one copy was supplied each to the Sections. Judicial Officers also got two copies each, one for use in the court and the other in the house. The Revenue Department got 101 copies, the Police Department 94 copies, the Excise Department 55 copies and other Departments 236 copies. The total comes to about 776 copies and there are about 24 copies kept as reserve. Government have entered into an agreement with the publisher because the conditions were the same as those for the previous volumes whose inportance and value has been certified to by eminent lawyers, including members of this House, for example, Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai. Government have agreed to purchase 800 copies at Rs. 12 each and if they don't do so, the publisher has a right to sue the Government and then they may have to pay not only this amount but probably the cost of the suit also; but that contingency can be avoided if the grant is allowed by the House.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—33.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	18	Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai
2	,, K. C. Abraham	19	,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
3	,, T. K. Alexander	20	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
4	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	21	Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
5	,, John Whitely Tolson	22	Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
6	,, Antony George	23	,, R. Raman Pillai
7	,, K. George	24	Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
8	,, M. Mahomed Haneef	25	Mr. K. Sankaran
9	,, John Joseph	26	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
10	,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	27	,, R. M. Statham
11	,, K. M. Krishnan	28	,, T. C. Thommen
12	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	29	,, G. B. E. Truscott
13	Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman	30	,, N. E. Varughese
14	,, K. M. Kuriakose	31	,, M. Govinda Pillai
15	,, K. Madhavan	32	,, R. Dhanukodi Pillai
16	,, K. Mahomed	33	,, James Simpson
17	,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatripad		

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NOES—19.

1	Mr.	P. Chidambaram Pillai	11	Mr.	M. N. Nair
2	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan	12	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
3	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	13	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
4	,,	K. R. Elenkath	14	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
5	,,	S. J. Nair	15	,,	Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
6	,,	M. K. Janardana Kamath	16	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
7	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	17	,,	S. Thiraviam Nadar
8	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai	18	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
9	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	19	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
10	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai			

NEUTRALS—7.

1	Mr.	V. T. Chacko	4	Mr.	M. K. Madhavan Pillai
2	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	5	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai
3	,,	E. V. Krishna Pillai	6	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai
			7	,,	K. Padmanabhan

The motion was declared carried.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-5 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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